CANANDAIGUA & ELMIRA RAILROAD Mail Train at 7 A.M., or on arrival of Night Express
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Train from New-York, connecting at Canandaigus with trains on the Albany and Buffalo Road for Rochester, Bufframe on the Annay and pure of the Annay and pure of the Annay and the P.M., or on arrival of Day Express of 6.16 P.M., or on arrival of Day Express from New-York. The time of leaving. New-York may be from New-York, Per time of leaving the New-York and seen by reference to the advertisement of the New-York and Strick Railroad.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1252.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—On and after January 1, 1853, until further notice, Passenger Trains will run between Chicago, Tok-do and Meuroe daily, except Sundays, as fol-

Chicago, Tolis de and Meuroe daily, except Sandays, as ichicago for Monroe and Toledo at 84 A.M.

Toledo for Chicago at 8 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 71 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 71 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 71 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 72 A.M.
Monroe for Chicago at 73 A.M.
Lake Shore. New York and Erie, Bulliaio and Albany, and lake Shore. New York and Erie, Bulliaio and Albany, and leaden River Railroade, form the only Railroad communication is now opened between Also, a Railroad communication in the Succession of Columbus and Chicago and Onviewille and the Cheveland. Columbus and Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh Roads, at Cleveland.

M. S. & N. I. R. R. Office, Adrian, Dec. 27, 1852.

JOHN F. FORTER, Agent, No. 169 Broad-st, N.Y.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-This Road PENNS LIV ANIA KAILKOAD.—This Kond will be completed to Pittaburgh by December 1st, after which all goods consigned to their Asent at Philadelphia will go through, without transslipment, within Seventy Hours, at the rates below published; offering to Morchant Shippir to points on the Onio River, or any of the Westerp waters, facilities not to be received on any other routern watern facilities not to be received on any other routern States by Railroad, at the lowest rates, and in all cases without described to the Section of the Vestern States by Railroad, at the lowest rates, and in all cases without described to Pittaburgh.

itzburgh.

For further information or Bills of Lading, apply to
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, No 7 West et., N. Y.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philade phia.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, No 7 West-st., N. T.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philade phia.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—WINTER AFRANGEMENT.—December 13, 18-22.

-Trains out of New-York—Accommodation and Specialat 7 and 19 A. M., and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.
At 9.10 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 113 A. M. and 64 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 113 A. M. and 64 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 114 A. M. runs in connection with train from NewHaven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the
Ganal Road.

EXPERS TRAINS at 3 A. M. and 33 P. M. for New-Haven,
Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut
Biver and Verment Hallroads. The 8 A. M. frain connects at
New-Haven with train of the New-London Road, to NewLondon Norwich, Stamington and Providence. The 3-30
P. M. to New-London culy.

The 3 A. M., stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, consecting with Households and Nangatuck Railroads at
Bridgeport, connecting with Daubury Railroad at Norwalk,
and with Housetonic and Nangatuck Railroads at Bridgeport,
Trains into New-York—Accommodation and Special—at
35, 7 and 9 8 35 A. M., and 4 P. M., through from New-Haven.

The 9.35 A. M. receives passengers from Springfield and
Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads, at New-Haven.
The 4 P. M. receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield and Northern Railroads.

Experses Trains in Seve New-Haven on arrival of trains
from Beaton at 1; and 8.50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport,
Norwalk and Stamford; i) leaving Boaton at 8 A. M. and
35 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in counnetion.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House and
december of the New-London Road run in counnetent of the Research of the New-London Road run in counnetent of the New-London

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House a rincipal hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Supt. New-Haven, December, 1832.

YEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD .-Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN at7 A.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
MAIL TRAIN at 9 A.M. for all stations.
WAY TRAIN at 3 30 F.M. for Deliaware, via Jorsey City.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P.M., overy day for Dunkirk and uffalo.

Buffalo.

Both Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Luke
Shore Railreads for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Tolode, Monroe, Detroit and Chicage.

NEW ROUTE.-BUFFALO and NEW 

N EW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, direct—U.S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES—Through in 4; hours—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City, leaving New-York at 8 and 8 A. M., and 8; P. M., from foot of Courtlandt-at. Leaves Philadelphia sume hours, foot of Walnut-st. Fare roduced to \$8 for first-class and \$2.20 for second-class.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON through bickless old in the above lines, and through buggare arough tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage arried in the 5j P. M. lines from New-York, with through enductors. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry 15 min-tes before the trains leave.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA
FALLS RAILROAD open to BUFFALO.—The most
direct, quickest and cheapest route to Toronto, Hamilton
and Canada West.—On and after TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 183, and Carana trains will leave Rochester for Bullalo and Niagase value follows: 7.20 A M. and 2.15 P M. Returning train will leave Bullalo and Niagasa Falls for Rochester at 7.30 A.M. and 4.40 P.M. Passengers for Bullalo will find this route superior in peint of conofect to any other. The road is thoroughly built and equipped with entirely new ears and locomotives. The present ferminus of the Road in Bullalo is on the Terace—the most central portion of the city.

WARREN COLBURN, Sup't.

## Medical.

A TUMOR in the NECK CURED by HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT and PILLS.—Thomas Marlow, residing on Weish Back, Bristol, had been in ill health
for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck.
He was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were
some time, a large tumor formed under his left ear, from
which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy
without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, and these wonderful
medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it,
and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health.
Sold by all venders of medicines in the United States, in
pots and boxes, at 57 conts, 572 cents, and \$1.50 each; and
wholesale by the principal druc houses in the United States,
and by Messex A. B. A. D. SANDS, New-York, and by the
proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DEAFNESS-NEW DISCOVERY.-LES-DEAFNESS—NEW DISCOVERY.—LESLEYS ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—An extraordinary,
powerful, small, newly-invented hastrument for Deafness,
entirely different from all others,—to surpass anything of
the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced,—
being of the same color as the skin, is not porceptible. It
enables Deaf persons to hear distinctly atchurch, and at publie assemblies. The unpleasant sensetion of singing noises
in the cars is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

To prevent mistakes, be cautious and observe: only to
be had at No. 51 Lispensed et., New-York, of F. F. BRUGMAN, only agent for America. All others are spurrous
Price 85, mailed to any place in the Union, the Canadas, &c

NVIGORATING CORDIAL.-Professor NVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor
MORSES INVIGORATING ELIXIR or CORDIAL.
THE EIGHTH WONDER of the BOTANIC WORLD—
The invigorating Elixir and Cordial introduced into medical
passince by the great chemist, physician and traveler, Dr. M.
Morse, has for its basis an oriental horb, first brought from the
stony decay to d archibe Petrace by that conneut philosopher.
The natives of that region are remarkable for their longerity,
exemption from seckness and power of estadning fistigue, all
of which they attribute in a great degree to the use of the
herb or plant referred to, which they universally chew, and
sometimes smoke. On his return to Europe, after a long
residence in the East, Professor Morse commenced expertual to his labors is the larticerating Elixir, which has been
inforced by the Medical Colleges of all the great cities of
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CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate like of the immediate and almost uninculous change which it occasions in the cheeses, de bilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by mature, or impelled by schues, the unstrang and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, reviviled, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its industric. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands exect, he moves with a firm atept his mind, which was previously sank if gloom, of an almost idictic spathy, becomes bright, buoyant and ective; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his scenarious decompations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the custrary, the relief is permanent, for the conful properties of the mediadicine reach the constitution their and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first extentific men in the old would have similared, that miracle of undicine betterofree supposed to have no existence.

in the old word have admitted, that miracle of modeleos beretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION. Its force is never expended, as is the case with optim, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitation. The other of these is hiref, and it may well be said of him who takes them, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." But the Elixer is an exhibitent without a single down-back-sets in its operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the pervey, the uniod, and the entire organisation.

hence upon the perves, the unitd, and the entire organisation.

It is the only infallible reusedy yet discovered for Norveos, Reed and Mind Complaints; it is the uncetal physic, long aught for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can "admiraster to a mind discased." In cause of Neurolips. Headache, Vertigo, Pain in the Norves of the Face, and the various trains of Neurons Affections, it will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitement a Teadency to Blumb, Reetlessness, Siceplessness, Danke of Society, Incapacity for Study of Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Gildiness, Blood in the Head, Melanchely, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Inducession, Wrotchedness, Thoughts of Self-Destruction, Fear of Justity, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the condi-

ated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce centinual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and

Proking his A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES. The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints judical to families mark a new crain the anaise of needscine. Thousands of stimulants have been unvented—thousands of invigorants connected—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render her liable. The result has heretofore been uniform. These nestrums have indeed imparted a numericary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delayive risor to the muscles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the end has too often been unterly to paralyze the recuperative power of the nerves and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But in MORSE'S TAVIGORATING ELIXIR

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia merte unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction.
An appeal is made to
EVERY WOMAN OF SENSE

An appeal is made to

An appeal is made to

Who suffers from weakines, dorangement, nervousness, kemors, pains in the back, or any other disorder, whether peculiar to her sex or common to both sexes, to give the inrigorating Cordial a trial.

LET FACTS SPEAR FOR THEMSELVES.

LET FACTS SPEAR FOR THEMSELVES.

Hear what the celebrated and distinguished Dr. Wood, of

Mass, says of it:

Mass, insane Hospital, Worcester, June 1, 1843.

Dear Sir. It gives me pleasure to inform you that one
of my patients, while in Beston, procured sense of your Gordial, which he tells me he has taken two weeks, and that he
is entirely cured. He already looks like a new person, who
a short time since looked so pale and thin, and was scarcely
able to crawi around. I thought it hardly possible for him
ever to regain his full strength and faculties; his case was
an extremely bad one. I prescribed the usual medicine
used in such cases in the Hospital, but they were of no effect. In the meantime my patient had procured some of
your Cerdial, which effected a cure I am satisfied no other
medicine could have done. I shall ever warmaly recommend
it whenever an opportunity occurs. The inventor, in my
younger days, I well remember, as being considered one of
the most skillful physicians in the United States, and had
heard his Cordial very highly spoken of, but was one of the
incredulous as to its merits until I was so unexpectedly and
antisfictorily convinced to the contrary. It must be a great
consolation to you to think what a vast amount of homon
misery your Cordial is alseviating. With my warmest wishes
for your health, happiness and continued success,
I remain very truly yours,
H. A. WOOD, M. D.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

I remain very truly yours, H. A. WOOD, M. D.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS
have not in a single instance that has been authenticated, given their sanction to any other preparation for the above complaints. It has in many violent and desperate cases effected radical cures after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

My office having been in a store where this Cordial was kept for sale for over three years, and my opportunities of judging of its effects somewhat numerous, the vasily increasing demand, and that without a single advertisement, tells for itself. I have seen a case of weakness which had resisted all treatment for over five years, both in this place and Philadelphia, and the person a fair candidate for suicide, radically cured with one dozen bottles. He had spent handreds without reliefs, and was cured with twenty-boar dollars worth of Dr. Morse's Cordial.

A. KENDALL, M. D.

C. H. KING, General Agent for the United States.
Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
Sold by Druggists generally throughout the Words Dr. Morse's
Invisorating Cordial blown in the glass. Price 33 per Bottle; two bottles, \$9; five bottles for \$12, and \$24 per doz.
N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

SANDS's HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP,

-Only 121 cents. A delightful and sure remody for
Cough, Hoars ness, Consumption, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Sands's Mammoth Drug Stere, No. 71 James st.

WHISKERS PRODUCED in SIX WEEKS, by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT with-stain or injury to the skin. This seems strange, but not re strange than true, as one trial will show. The price only \$1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 33 Aun-st., Fowler's Buildings.

### Water Cure.

H YDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTI-TUTE, No. 15 Laight-st. Special department for fe-male discusses. R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

THE N. Y. CITY WATER CURE, No. 184
12th-st., cer. University-pl. Ample accommodations
for patients and boarders. O. H. WELLINGTON, M.D.
GEO. H. TAYLOR, M.D.

## Legal Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE of SALE of PROPERTY for UNFAID ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice in hereby given that a sale of property for unpuid assessments will take place at public suretion, at the City Heil of the City of New York, ON FRIDAY, till day of April, 1803, at 12 o'clevia, at more York, ON FRIDAY, till day of April, 1803, at 12 o'clevia, at more, and be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be solid, and that the detailed statement of the property on the hold for inpuid assessments, is published in the City of New Ing.

By order of the Mayor, Aldermen and Communality of the City of New York.

Stront Department, Dec. 31, 1608.

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gate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY PERKINS, late of the City of New York, widow, deceased, to present the sense, with voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 500 Spring et., in the City of New York, on the believe the fifth day of March next. Dated New York, the 2d day of September 1, 11 AM PERKINS, Executive.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-

atte of the Country of New York, notice is hereby even to all persons having claims against EDWARD DEMING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with votchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES E. SHEA, No. 37 Chambers et., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New York, the 2nd day of September, 1852.

### Lawford\*

ENTHER DEMING.

Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surroaste of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLANIM HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the came, with vouchers thereof, to the anisocitier, at his office, No. 119 Warrenst. in the City of New York, one before the weight day of April next.—Dated, New York, the 7th day of October, 1862, on lawding.

CHARLES STERLING, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surroaste of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT WILLETT, late of the City of New York, decreased, to present the same, with yourchers thereof, to the sub-bribers, at the store of George N Williams No. 35 Southest, in the City of New York, on one before the thirdeals say of July mext.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1903.

JOHN WILLET.

JOS IAWOMF\* GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, Execution.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all precons laying chains sgainst GEORGE W. ATTKIN, late of the City of
New York, mason, deceased to present the same, with vonchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY ATTKIN, No. 18 Exchange place, in the City of New York, on to before the twenty thrid
day of February next.—Dated, New York, the 19th day of August,
1852.

SARAR T. ATTKIN.

Administrator.

HENRY AITKIN.

Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C. SMITH, Esq., Saremate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby area accretion to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS VAN CLEEF, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, Charles J. Lawing, at this office, No. 57 Fulton et, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 17th day of Petruary muxt—Dates, July 89, 1898.

CHARLES C. BETTS.

CHARLES C. BETTS, JACOB B. ROERUM, CRARLES J. LOWREY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legalature of the State of New York, at the present Session thereof, for an Act of Incorporation of the Asparential and Passars Telegraph Company, to construct as Electre Telegraph across the Inthuise of Passars, with a control of the Asparential across the Inthuise of Passars, with a control of the Dunderd and fifty themsand dollars.—Darket, New York, January 18, 1843.

124 January D. Anner 18, 1843.

SUPREME COURT.-LEVI S. CHAT-CUPREME COURT.—LEVI S. CHAT.

FIELD, Atterney General of the State of New York, ag, Tilk PIRS-IDENT DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE CANAL BANK OF ALEANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the State of New York, and the state of State of May, Isoo, the undersigned, Receives of the Canal Bank of Advary, hereby gives notice to the behieve of the customing circulating notes or bills of the said Canal Bank, and to the persons holding the certificates a year by the under samed as such Receiver for the behieve of substance of the said canal flow of the said canal bank of the said canal control of the said canal control of the said of the said certificates for perment to the said Receiver, at his office in the Cay of Albany, within two years from the date of this notice, or in destrict the credit the said of the sai

SUPREME COURT.—Ezra Lockwood agt. James Whiter and Margaret, his wife "Successions for relation MALIGARIT WHITNEY, will of JAS WHITNEY You revely summand and restricted to answer the complaint in thu action, it was fised in the office of the Clerk of Westboster County, the 80th days of James, 1803, and serve a copy of yout assers on on the 80th day of Jamery, 1835, and serve a copy of your masses on the at Beslined, Westchaster Country, within twenty days when the strike hereef, exclosive of the day of such services and if you full to mever the complaint as notecomic, the plantial with apply to the Cost for the relief demanded in the complaint "Dated Beslivet, Jamery, 1835, and Colored Colore

SUPREME COURT-City and County of See York.—Horney B. Challe and others aminet Inish Katon.— strend issued December 11, 1802. 41,203—43,ong G. Ely and "against Inish Enton. 8000 20—Notice is brooking siven but schneet had issued in such of the above notices against the of the choice and is seened in early of the top content decime, and that the payment of any decise due to him to resolute of the State, and the coloring to the payment of any decise due to him to resolute of the State, and the decisions to him, and the transfer of any property with all the State belonging to him, and the transfer of any property is him, are fashibles by the and are would. MCUSS & MONCHIEF, [A7] inwint?

Attorneys the Fig. state, No. 29 Well at

SUPERIOR COURT for the CITY of NEW-YORK. Martin Jane Topten by her next friend James E. S. against E best Totten. To Link off TOTTEN the above

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New-York and Washington Telegraph Lines The wires of the Magnetic Line were swept sway by the ice in Hackensack River on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, but, by the remarkable efforts of the officers of the Company, the difficulty was promptly remedled, notwithstanding the darkness and the inclemency of the weather, and before ten o'clock the line was again in good order.

We are gratified to learn that the House Printing Telegraph Company have succeeded in laying down their wires across the North River, thus giving them the means of sending and receiving instantaneously printed messages between New-York and Washington

Revolution in Europe—Its Organization and Policy. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

Lenden, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. In my letter of last week I spoke of the Reaction, its organization and policy; at present I shall speak of the Revolution and its organization and policy, where it is organized. It would be a great mistake to consider that there is revolution only where there is insurrection or in proportion to the tendency to insur-rection. It is not merely the desire to throw off the incumbent government that makes a country revolutionary in the true sense of the word, but the struggle to change old systems for new, to render the people from being the governed to be the governors. This revolution is universal in Europe and is strongest perhaps in England, where there is no tendency to insurrection because there is no compress put on its expan sion-it becomes explosive only when confined. Hereafter I shall treat of it as it exists in England, and for the present as it assumes the explosive form. This, it is well known, is principally in Hungary and Italy. The organization of these countries is probably the most stupendous, the most complete, and in every sense the best managed conspiracy that the world has ever

moet stupendous, the most complete, and in every sense the best managed conspiracy that the world has ever seen. The fact that such an organization exists, ramified over such an immense territory, and having its means of communication with every portion of the insurrectionary region, and that it has existed so long under the eyes of so watchful a Government without its plans being discovered, is at once a matter of astonishment and a proof that ne ordinary powers of mind are employed in the direction of it. That it does so exist is proved beyond a doubt by the actions of the Government itself, for hardly a week passes without some emissary of the organization being arrested, or some minor branch of it detected and the individuals composing it shot or hung. In Italy we hear of these transactions readily, but in Austria and Hungary there is the silence of the grave with regard to whatever occurs. Occasionally we hear of some robbers being shot, but from the accounts given few would imagine that these so-called brigands were some of the noblest blood of Hungary, or that this color was put on to screen from the light deeds that the Government knew entitled it to the just exceration of the world.

There is every difficulty in obtaining intelligence which can be relied on concerning a country in this condition; indeed, nothing but actual travel in it can do anything to inform one, and then the stranger, even if American, would be likely to be distrusted by all who were implicated, and of that which might be confided to him, as a friend to the cause, he can say nothing. But of the existence and extent of this conspiracy there need be no secret, as the Government is perfectly aware of it, and terrinde indeed is the energy with which it hunts out the least trace of it. The arrests are continuous—a man is taken from hisfamily, why no one knows, and conveyed to prison; but more of him no one can learn. Prisoners are tortured to confession and then shot in the prison course, or left to rot in the dungeons unbeard of again.

and conveyed to prison; but more of him no one can learn. Prisoners are tortured to confession and then shot in the prison courts, or left to rot in the dungeous unbeard of again. It may be that some two or three years hence he will be acquitted, or his fate be known and his scattence published. The system of espionage is carried to the fullest exact that was ever inbled—a man in his own house speaking on forbidden subjects will speak in a whisper, and before his own servants will disguise his sentiments. The Hungarian will not speak with a stranger in public, but will stood him as though he feered a contagion. A waiter in a cafe one day asked me, speaking very low, if I had seen any of the money of the Government of 1848, and inquiring if I would like to, on my replying in the affirmative, brought out canticusty a handful of the forbidden money, and looking stealthily around to see if any one observed him, hald it down on the table before me. Letters in the mail are opened and travelers searched for revolutionary letters. The cities are swarming with soldiers, patrols pace the streets day and night, two and two, with their carbines slung, keeping their measured tread, silent, not speaking even to each other; and at night sentries posted in the streets demand the countersign of the passer-by. No one can speak or act but just as they please to permit him. This all shows the fears of the Government and its appreciation of the power of the revolution. It shows that they regard the prospect as a serious one. In the midst of all these midrings and evolutes, the heart of the Hungarian nation is restraining itself in patience, and waiting for the moment to arrive and the signal to be given. Hundreds of thousands of bold and true men are embraced in the organization, and the whole country waits only for Kosauth. There is no need of stimulants to stir the people to incurrection, but the task is to keep them back till the favorable moment comes. They said, "how can we live in this way! We need of stimulants to sir the people to insurrection, out the task is to keep them back till the favorable moment comes. They said, "how can we live in this way! We dare not speak; we knew not that to-morrow may see us in the dungeons. Better risk defeat and death than to live so." Yet, with the supremest confidence in their great leader, they wait his commands. The reverence of the people for him is something remarkable, amount-ing to the intensect enthusiasm. A Hungarian gentle-man observed to me one day that I should be cautious never to speak against Kossuth to any of the people, as never to speak against Kossuth to any of the people, as I might endanger myself; and to use his own words, "they think of him as of Jesus Christ." The speaker himself was not one of his partisans, but rather of the old conservative party, yet poke of him with the highest respect for his honesty and patriotism. The disaffection in the country is not confined to any class, but is almost universal. That most uneasy is the bourgeoists, or middle class; while the peasantry is comparatively contented, and generally just in proportion as they are inversal.

contented, and generally just in proportion as they are ignorant.

In spite of all the precautions of the Austrian Government, they are well informed as to the political movements of the world outside their barriers. They know minutely all the steps of Kossuth's progress, speaking of him as Mr. Smith, in allusion to his leaving America under that name, and questioned me minutely as to the prospect of Pierce's return. They seemed to consider the Democratic party certain to declare the doctrine of non-interference in case of their success, and millions of hearts were undoubtedly filled with new hope at the announcement of the result. They were familiar with the names of our leading politicians and their views, and everywhere inquired particularly of the private character of General Pierce. So admirable and so complete is the system of communication by which intelligence is conveyed that the Government, though perfectly aware that it exists, is, with all its espionage and severity, unable to detect or break it. Men are continually arrested, and the prisons are filled with brave Hungarians, but there is no lock of spirit in the remainder to keep up the organization. Nothing, perhaps, illustrates more thoroughly the practical character of the great Hungarian, and the attachment for and confidence inhim which his people feel than all this. Their best and bravest are being dragged into prison, day by day, yet they wait patiently. At the occasion of the Empereor's visiting feeth there were many expressions of disastifaction to say the least. A young mechanic said, in speaking of the revelution, "he was engaged to be married, but if his bride would not go with the army to make cartridges he would break with her; but," added he, "she will go." Pesth is probably the most loyal part of Hungary, but when it was illuminated on that occasion, the police went to each house and gave positive orders that there should be so many candies put in each window, and there was no recurree but to obey. So far from there being anything li In spite of all the precautions of the Austrian Governdeed, had if not been so, they would have broken him premature rebellion long age. As one such to me, We may buy and sell as much as ever, but we dare not speak before a blank wall, and what is life worth when we live so. Yéserdey, "sail he, "a friend of mine was dragged off to prison without warning, or reason being known, and whether his friends ever hear of him again is more than doubted, and seek things happen consumity." The chies are in a state of singe, "sad no one can move from one place to another without his basiness being known, and having a written permission. Add to this that the Jesuits have begun their evitern of other carries, making haste to stanger the next generation, and we have a condition of things that he more that have ever been free could indure and that they would not ties against, it all hanards. Men gowled to anchorse to not lock so coolly at the chances as they who have nothing to suffer. Hungary is eager for the Revolution, and is hair prepared for it in being united under one leader.

informed the world of the existence of such an organization, and many refused to credit it from the fact of his speaking of it. But he told no more than the Government had long known, and all their resources fully tasked had been able to inform them no further. Of the actual existence of the conspiracy they are well aware; but all their butcheries have not yet uncovered a single clue to its general disposition. The hundreds that they arrest leave hundreds of thousands still undiscovered and eager to supply the places of the martyrs. Owing to greater facilities of communication, the arganization is more easy and complete than in Hungary, and as there with Koscuth, so here under Marzini all are united. Better still the two leaders understand each other, and have joined forces.

Of other parts of the Austrian Empire unfortunately se much cannot be said. On the recent expedition of the Emperor into the southern parts of his realm he visited Creatia, but left it as rapidly as he entered it, on account as was said of the bad weather, but it was well known in Vienna that the reception he met with from his Creatian subjects, was so threatening that he consulted his safety in leaving as he did. And this too among his heretofore so loyal Creats and in spite of his faithful Jellachich. The Tyrol too always so firm and quiet is full of discohrent. The people complain bitterly at being compelled to take the imperial paper money, when the Italian States are relieved from the inconvenience, although they were rebellious when the Tyrolese were true. Bohemia too is agitated. The Emperor has not been crowned King, and as in Hungary the has always been considered a sicred right and the first neglect weighs heavily on the national pride and will of course create a great deal of trouble, but the Bohemians have been so long deprived of all real nationality, that they have now neither rallying cry nor leader and, disorganized and ignorent as well as priest-ridden, as they generally are, they will give no reliable assistance to the Re

In Vienna the rule is terribly rigid, and a conspiracy if it existed there at all imust be so closely guarded as to be almost uscless. The people seem completely crushed, and the arrests on political grounds are estimated as amounting to over 300 a month. How much this over-stimates or falls short of the truth, of course no one can say except the Government itself, but it is probably not far from the truth. To be suspected is imprisonment to common people, and to the higher the most complete espionage conceivable. Every step, almost every word, is known to the Government. The most perfect precautions against plots are taken. But the Viennese have a worse enemy than the police, which is their own is known to the Government. The most perfect precautions against plots are taken. But the Vicunese
have a worse enemy than the police, which is their own
wretched state of morals, a condition of corruption and
licentiousness most appalling, and more deadly to the
moral energies and liberries of the people than all the
terrors of the police. There is no hope for a people in
this condition, for they who cannot resist the tyramy of
their own vices and passions can hardly be expected to
make a vigorous uprising for political freedom. If they
do not love virtue they cannot love liberty or be able to
distinguish it from license. I cannot conceive a condition of things more anarchical, more subversive of all
social order than that which it seems likely to me would
ensue on the possession of authority in Vienna by the
common people. There does not seem to me much to
be loped for from Vienna.

In Germany at large there seems to be no tendency to
unity. Petry jealousies are as potent as ever. In Saxony there is a great deal of revolutionary feeling, and
in Dreaden the ball marks on the houses still reusaining
from the former insurrection, are pointed to with pride
by the people, and they make little concentinent of their
desire to try it again. The people seem stronger here
than any where else in Germany, and the inertness of
the Government may be imagined from their leaving
everywhere undisturbed the traces of the battle so
bravely fought in the former insurrection. Signs still
dangle before the elsops, perforated in a dozen places by

bravely fought in the former insurrection. Signs still dangle before the shops, perforated in a dozen places by musket balls, and the white spots on the plaster walls in

musket balls, and the white spots on the plaster walls in nearly every street are mementoes an energetic government, fearing a new rebellion, would be careful to remove from the sight of the people.

In Russia there is no expectation of a popular revolution. The people are sail not urged too far; they find themselves comparatively free, and have yet some right to speak; but to the army which is so nearly sympathetic with the people, (thanks to the Militia systam.) the Republicans lock for the signal of revolt, firmly expecting the revolution to commence with it.

From Germany, as a whole, it seems to me that nothing need be expected in the way of initiative to the Revolution, from France nothing but hostility, and everything depends on Hungary and Huly—Kossuth and Mazzini. But they are without the means necessary to auccess, and what will the free nations give them? England is silent for she is selinh, and if the policy of her Government were to be looked at, we should infer more of sympathy with the Imperialists than the Republicana.

gland is silent for she is schiel, and if the policy of her Government were to be looked at, we should liner more of sympathy with the Imperialists than the Republicans. There is hardly an enormity the Austrian Government is guilty of that has not its parallel in kind, if not in degre in English polley, indeed, we might take the three Empires together, and England does as much as all. If Austria oppresses Hungary, so does England Ireland—if the former robe is subject-kingdom of its ancient charter, what has the latter done, less in the Union? If the Czar over runs the Caucasus, so does England whole Kingdoms in India. If France has interfered to restore an oppressor to Rome, did not England do the same in Affghanistan, and what the Ganl is doing on the Northern end of Africa, the Briton is doing at the South. There is this great exception: The English Government does not oppress its own people, but every other it does, as far as its ability goes.

Here the claims of Kossuth and Mazziniaro unheard, and they treated as impracticables; but in America, Oh shame? they are vilided. It was reserved to this occasion to show how much of solishness and of small-souled conservation there was in our republican people, and to how great a degree of baseness it could urge its possessors. When I told the Hungarians how brilliantly Kossuth had been received in America, I did not tell them how he had been insulted afterward. It was the most unaccountable thing in our history. I think it would puzzle the most noisy of Kossuth's enemies to give any reason for this abuse, Was he some great criminal come among us? No! For his bitterest enemies cannot say that he ever broke his word even, and much as I have heard said against him in Europe, I have heard known any one, even in Vienna, charge him with dishonety; indeed, I have heard men hitterly never heard known any one, even in Vicuna, charge him with dishonesty; indeed, I have heard men bitterly opposed to him, always spenk of him as an honest, but misguided man. "But he was a humbug!" Whierein! He told us his country was enalayed; was it falser. He He told us his country was enslayed; was it ladse? He told us it desired to be free, and that he desired to make it so; did anybody doubt it? When he begged us to it so; did anybody doubt it? When he begged us to resasist him was it necessary to insult him in order to refuse? "But he is a more theorist, and no practical
man." But is being a theorist worthy of the most intense abuse that ever man suffered in America? Is an
error of judgment a crime justifying the issuing a proclemation by every small-minded politicism in the Union?
"What crime half this men done?" The reason is neither one nor the other, but simply that he showed us
that the ways don't America and ther one nor the other, but simply that he showed us that there was a duty America owed to Hungary, and seifach men do not love to be told of duties, and they hate the man who exposes them; and American self-hood finding the duty too plain, had no resource but to abuse the one it owed that duty to, and endeavor, by disgracing Kossuth, to make the country lose sight of Hungary and the duty together. But there our duty lies, and there it will lie, and when the revolution shall have been crushed again, we shall find that it was not only duty but interest. Then wall Kossuth be vindicated, and the warnings of that wisdom, purcless in this age, he verified, that noble heart so maligned, be justified.

6. P.

### A Superannuated Administration-Prospects of the Conlition Ministry, &c.

Gerrespondence of The S. Y. Tribute. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1853. London, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1851.

"We have now arrived at the commencement of the pelitical millentum in which party spirit is to fly from the earth, and genius, experience, industry and patriotism are to be the sole qualifications for office. We have got a Ministry which seems to command the approval and support of men of every class of opinion. Its principles command universal assent and support."

Such are the words with which The Times, in their irst excitement and enthusiasm, have ushered in the Aberdeen Administration. From their tenor one would imagine that England is henceforth to be blessed with the spectacle of a Ministry composed entirely of new, young, and promising characters, and the world will certainly be not a little puzzled when it shall have learned that the new era in the history of Great Britain is to be inaugurated by all but used-up decrepit octogenarians. Aberdeen, an octogenarian; Lausdowne with a foot already in the grave; Palmerston, Russell, fast approaching a similar state | Graham, the bureaucrat, who sersed under almost every Administration since the close of the last century; other members of the Cakinet—twice dead of age and exhaustion and only resuscitated into an artificial existence; on the whole a half-score of centenarians, such is the stock of which, by a simple sum of addition, the new millenium appears to have been made up by the writer in Tac

In this millenium then we are promised the total disappearance of party warfare, pay even of parties themselves. What is the meaning of The Times? Because certain portions of the Aristocracy have hitherto emjoyed the privilege of assuming the appearance of mational or parliamentary parties, and have now come to the conclusion that the farce cannot be continued for the future, because, on the ground of that conviction and in virtue of the hard experiences largly undergone, these aristocratic effects mean now to give up their little quilthles and to combine into one compact mass for the preservation of their common privileges—Is the existence of all parties to cease from this hour! Or is not the very fact of such a "confliction" the most explicit indication that the time has arrived iness | when the netually grown-up and yet partially unreprecented (undamental classes of modern society, the industrial bourgeoiste and the working class, are about to vindicate to the assives the position of the only political

bester.

Of maly it is almost unnecessary to say anything. We bear shuest delity of executions of persons found guilty discovered the action of the delity. The Totics, under the Administration of Lord Darby, have once far ever denegated their old Protections of the cation, like the city, is comparatively quite being shortly and the same demoniac tyranny rules crease constantly. The same demoniac tyranny rules bere as in Hungary, and the same organization of the cation of th

Aberdeen, in confirming this statement, goes still further in his remarks: "He was ready to unite with the noble Earl (Derby) in resisting the encroschments of Damocracy, but he was at a loss to see where this Democracy existed." On both sides it is granted that there is no longer any difference between Peelites and Tories. But this is not all. With regard to the foreign policy, the Earl of Aberdeen observes: "For thirty years, though there have been differences in execution, the principle of the foreign policy of the country has never varied." Accordingly, the whole struggie between Aberdeen and Palmerston, from 1830 till 1830, when the former in sisted on the alliance with the Northern Powers, and the latter on the "entente cordiale" with France, when the one were against and the other to Louis Philippe, the one against and the other in favor of intervention; all their quarrels and disputes, even their late common indignation on Lord Walmesbury's "disgresceful" conduct of the foreign affairs—all this is confeased to have been mere humbug. And yet, is there anything in the political relations of England that has undergone a more ratical change than her foreign policy! Up to 1830—alliance with the Northern Powers; since 1830—union with France (quadruple alliance); since 1838—complete isolation of England from the whole Continent.

Lord Derby having first assured us that there exists no difference between Tories and Peeling, the Earl of Aberdeen further assures us that there is also no difference between Tories and Peeling, the Earl of Aberdeen further assures us that there is also no difference between Tories and Peeling, the Earl of Aberdeen further assures us that there is also no difference between Tories of public men. No Government, and it is equally true that none is possible except a Liberal Government."

"These terms had no very definite meaning. The

"These terms had no very definite meaning. The country was sick of these distletions without meaning."

The three factions of the Aristocracy, Torkes, Peelites and Whigs, consequently agree, that they possess no real marks of distinction. But there is still another subject on which they agree. Disraeli had declared that it was his intentien to carry out the principle of Free Trade. Lord Aberdeen says: "The great object of the Queen's present ministers, and the great characteristic of their Government would be the maintenance and prident extension of Free Trade. That was the mission with which they were peculiarly entrusted." In a word, the entire Aristocracy agree, that the Government has to be conducted for the benefit, and according to the interests of the middle-class, but they are determined that the bourgechie are not to be themselves the governors of this affair; and for this object all that the old Oligarchy possess of talent, influence and authority are combined, in a last effort, into one Administration, which has for its task to keep the bourgeoiste, as long as possible, from the direct enjoyment of governing the nation. The coalized Aristocracy of England, intend with regard to the bourgeoiste act on the agree principle upon which

in a last chirt, this one Administrator, as possible, from the direct enjoyment of governing the nation. The coalized Aristocracy of England, intend with regard to the bourgeoisie, to act on the same principle upon which Napoleon I, professed to act in reference to the people:

"Test pour le pesple, rien per le pesple:

"There must, however," as Ernest Jones observes in The People's Paper, "be some disguise to the evident object of excluding the middle-class, and this they (the ministers) hope is adorded by an admixture in subordinate and uninfluential places of aristocratic Liberals, like Sir William Melesworth, Bernal Osborne, &c. But let them not imagine that this dandifield Maynire-Liberalism will satisfy the stern men of the Manchester school. They mean business, and nothing loss. They mean pounds, shallings, pence—place, office, and the gigantic revenues of the largost empire of the world, placed with all its resources subservient to the disposal of their one class-interest.

pennde, shillings, pence—place, office, and the gigantic revenues of the largest empire of the world, placed with all its resources subservient to the disposal of their one class-interest.

Inde d, a glance at The Daily News, The Advertiser, and more particularly The Manacester Times, that direct organ of Mr. Bright, is sufficient to convince any one, that the men of the Manchester school, in provisionally premising their support to the Coalition Government, intend only to observe the same policy on which the Pecities and Whigs had acted in reference to the late Derby Casimet; i. e. to give ministers a fair trial. What the meaning of a "fair trial" may be, Mr. Disraeli has recently had occasion to learn.

The defeat of the Tory Cabinst baving been decided by the Irish Brigade, the new Cestition Government, of course, considered it necessary to take steps for securing the Parliamentary support of that party. Mr. Saddier, the broker of the brigade, was soon scalced by a Lordship of Treasury. Mr. Koogh had the offer of the Irish Solicitor Generalship, while Mr. Monsell was made Clerk of Ordnance. "And by these three purchases" says The Morning Hereld, "the brigade is supposed to be gained," However, there is ample reason for doubting the effectuality of these three purchases in securing the adhesion of the entire brigade, and in The Irish Freeman's Journal we actually read: "This is the critical moment for Tenant Right and Religious Liberty." The success or failure of these questions depend not now on ministers, but on the Irish members. Nineteen votes have overthrown the Derby Administration. Ten men, by walking from one side to the other, would have altered the event. In this state of parties the Irish members are compotent."

At the conclusion of my last letter I had stated it as my opinion, that there was no other alternative but that of a Tory Government or a Parliamentary Reform. It will interest your readers to become acquainted with Lord Aberdeen's views on the same subject. He says: "The isoprovement of t

it should be altered neither noshly nor radically.

On the occasion of the late reelections of Ministers set to great there has been made a first trial of a new invention for public men to preserve their character under all circumstances, whether out or is. The invention consists in a hitherto empracticed application of the "open question. Allewed the argo argo and Villiers had pledged themselves on former occasions upon the ballot. They now declare the ballot argo in the second properties of the second properties. Molesworth had pledged himself to Colonial Reform—open question. Keogh, Sadieir, etc., were pledged on Tenant Right—open question. In a word, all the points which they had always treated as settled, in their quality of members, have become question as to one.

tionable to them as Ministers.

In conclusion I have to mention another cariosity, resulting from the coalition of Peclites, Whige, Radicals and Irishmen. Each of their respective notabilities has been turned out of that department for which alone they were supposed to possess some talent or qualification, and they have been appointed to places wondrously ill-suiting them. Palmerstan, the renowned Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed to the Home Department, from which Russell has been removed, although grown Foreign Affairs, is appointed to the Home Department, from which Russell has been removed, although grown old in that office, to take the direction of Foreign Affairs. Glastone, the Escober of Puseviteism, is nominated Chancellor of the Excheruer. Molesworth, who possessed a certain reputation for his having copied or adopted Nir. Welkley's absurd colonization system, is appointed Commissioner of Public Works. Sir Charles Wood, who as a Minter of Finances, enjoyed the privilege of being upset either with a deficit or a surplus in the treasury, is entrusted with the Presidentship of the Beard of Control of Indian Affairs. Monsell, who hardly knows to distinguish a rifle from a musicat, is made Clerk of Ordanne. The only personage who has found his proper place, is Sir James Graham, the same who, in the capacity of First Lord of the Admirsity, has already on a former occasion, gained much eredit for having first introduced the rosten worm into the British Navy.

Karl Masx.

## WEST INDIES.

### Later from the British West Indies and Demerara.

We have later news from several of the West India Islands and the Eastern Coast of South America. The dates are from Carthagens to Dec. 11, from Georgetown (Demorara) and Tobago to Dec. 10, from Barbadoes to Dec. 17, from St. Vincent to Dec. 16, from St. Lucis, Martinique and Guadaloupe to Dec. 4, from St. Kitts to Dec. 19, from St. Thomas to the 21st.

The Court of Policy in British Guiana had been in

daily session in discussion of several measures of some

importance. The powers of the Administrator-General had been extended, and that functionary can now socure at once the property of porsons abeconding from the colony for the benefit of their creditors. Cases of the colony for the benefit of the creditors. Cases of recent occurrence in which creditors had helped themselves justified the Legislature in securing a proper administration and an equal distribution in every case of property so situated. Debates on the subject of East Indian immigration had taken place, and the feeling of the Court was decaledly unfavorable to the guaranteeing of back passages to immigrants from India. Chinese to a limited extent would, it was expected, be introduced into the colony early this season. An amendment in the Masters and Servania Ordinance had been effected, the law as formerly constituted being almost a nullity in the country districts. The weather had been very favorable to the plantations, so far as the growth of the young cames was concerned, but water was scarce in the reaches, and the difficulty of bringing home cames to the mill continued very great. The stopments, however, during the statest days preceding the pucket's departure amounted to 4,500 hogsheads of sugar. Business was exceedingly dall. The weather was not and sultry, and yellow fever had not abated among the slopping, although it had almost disappeared on shore. The Demerara Boyst Guarits, on the subject of the mortality among the slopping from fever, says:

"The deliy mentality among seamen must press some remodual measure upon the Government. Our merchant ships lie in the stream of a tidal river, exposed to the hourly contamination of the fifth of a hithy city. The deposit under our wharves give it all times an impure effurium; coupled with hor berths on board, heavy night dews, a little intemperance, and the annayance of musquitos, there is no wonder that this tropleal scourge sets its seal on so many of our unfortunate seamen. The gerration, like the city, is comparatively quite healthy."

With regard to the secape of French exiles from Caycane, the following extract of a letter from Surinam recent occurrence in which creditors had helped them-

and therefore pet into Surinam, where the French war steamer Voyageur was lying, and communicated with the United State's Courst, who recommended the unfortunate individuals to remain on board the Mermaid. The captain of the Mermaid that they should be delivered up to him, which was refused; and he immediately sailed for Caycone, for instructions from the Gevernor. The steamer returned on the 19th inst, whea the Mermaid had sailed, and the refusees had left, either in her or some other vessel, for the United States.

In Tobage the Legislature had been sugaged in the consideration of a bill for the better regulation of labor. At Tribalad the weather had been more favorable, and better expectations for next year's crop were entertained.

St. Thomas was very sickly, but the fever was chiefly

and better expectations for next year's crop were entertained.

St. Thomas was very sickly, but the fever was chiefly confined to the shipping.

From St. Lucia we have accounts of the death, on the 4th ult, of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Walker. Gov. Power, having suffered some indisposition at Castries, had temporarily removed to the more healthy district of Southière. The Legislative Conneil was to meet on the 15th ult.

From Guadaloupe we have received E Acesir (Pointe a Pire paper) to the 4th of December. The yellow fever had committed sad have among the officers and soldiers of the garrison of that town. It has been forbidden by a Government order for persons to be in the streets of any of the towns after 11 o'clock at night, and all twerns and grog shops are to be closed at 10.

The Deutstess was at Barbadoes on the 17th ult, still very sickly, the men being on shore under canvas. The 2d Lieutenant of Her Majesty's slip Scorpion died at St. Thomas of yellow fever.

The Deutiless was at Barbadoes on the lith ult, shill very sickly the men being on shore under canvas. The 2d Lieutenant of Her Majesty's slip Scorpton died at St. Thomas of yellow fever.

The Island of Grenada continued healthy, but the crop was expected to fall short of last year's quantity. Mr. Holligan, who had been suffering from yellow fever at Sarbadoes, had resigned the office of acting Attorney-General of Grenada.

St. Vincent also continued free from disease, and the let of December was observed as a day of general humiliation and thanksgiving for his mercitul preservation. Mr. N'Donniell, the new Governor, was expected by the next packet. Considerable exports of "pozzolano" having taken place from St. Vincent, The Mirror of that Island gives the subjoined account:

"We are glad to find that the peculiar properties of this description of earth with which our island abounds, of quality far superior to what may be had from any other island, are now being very generally understood, and that the article, from the increasing demand for it, is likely to become before long one of regular exportation from St. Vincent. Nearly 2,000 tuns have been exported hence to Bermuda during the last three years, where it is used by Government upon the erection of an extensive breakwater at Ireland Island, and is found to be very far superior to anything hitherto used for signilar purposes. It has also been recently analysed by eminent chemists in England, and pronounced by them an invaluable manure, superior to Guano. In Trinidad and several other columbs it has been tried successfully for various purposes, and we have the attestations of reputable scientific men that, for every description of constructions under water, the porzolation from this island is far preferable to Roman cement.

From Martinique, we have papers of the latest dates. The yellow fever still prevailed in that Island. Bishop, Le Herpeur, of Martinique, had issued an address to the cleray and flock of this Disceece, communicating a Bull of His Holliness

LATER FROM NASSAU, N. P.-By the arrival of

LATER FROM NASSAU, N. P.—By the arrival of the schr. Azorian, Capt. lugram, we have received full files of The Nassau Gwardian, Bahama Herald, and Reyal Gazette, to the 8th inst., inclusive.

On the 28th of December the Governor dissolved the House of Assembly, and writs for the new elections were at once issued.

A number of five franc pieces have been found at Nassau among the rubbish taken from the Ovando, melted into a lump weighing abbut 1½ pounds.

The cholera was more prevalent after Christmas than for a long time previously. At Barbadoes the loss of life from yellow fever has been great on board H. M. serew steam frigate Dauntless, 24 guns, 380 horse-power, Capt. Edward P. Halstead. Altogether, she lost nine officem and thirty men.

[Charleston Courier, 22d.

The Indianola Bulletin says that Capt. Place, of the steemship Mexico, on his last trip, reported that in coming over Pass Cavallo bar he sounded a channel nine feet large, which he supposed was washed out by the revere norther which preceded his arrival. The Bulletin adds that the two previous northers had caused the kay to run lower than was ever before known, and the editor thinks the swiftness of the current during their prevalence created the channel.

The Bulletin also states that a German bound for Indianola, with a wagon load of pecans, was murdered recently on the Coleto. He had three wounds on the bead, either of which would have proved fatal, indicated it is supposed by a hand axe, as one was foundlying near by with blood upon it. The man is supposed to have been asleep at the time, as the wounds were all on one side of the head. A man has been arrested in Indianols, charged with the committed of the fool deed.

The Lavaca Commercial states that the lumber to complete the dredge boat of the Navigation Company had at last arrived, and the boat would be ready for use in a few weeks.

The Commercial further states that sixty miles of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad will be put under contract by the 20th of February with severy as

The Commercial further states that sixty miles of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad will be put under contract by the 20th of February with every assuranced its being completed in twelve months.

It is proposed to establish a new Judicial District, to be composed of the Counties of Leon, Freestone, Navarro, Robertson, Falls and Brazos.

A correspondent of The Victoria Advocats writes from Gonzales on the 29th ult. as follows:

Times are brisk here. A good dea' of cotton is displayed about our streets awaiting a conveyance to the port.

A College will be completed and furnished by the 1st of March, for the reception of pupils. The Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic Hall will also be completed by that time. It is a good brick building, and sufficiently large to accommodate any audience. The Baptists will erect a church this next summer; in fact, they are about making a contract with Mr. Goss at this time for that purpose. There is some disposition manifested on the part of our citizens to invest largely in the militoral stock of the San Antonio Road. There will be a vote taken by the citizens of our Corporation on the 28th Jun. next, for or against the Corporation on the 28th Jun. next, for or against the Corporation on the 28th Jun. next, for or against the Corporation on the 28th Jun. next, for or against the Corporation on the 28th Jun. next, for or against the Corporation of the Sulficulty of transportation to the bay by wagons is very great, and is a crying argument to a favor of a railroad. The coof of 1852 will be much larger than that of 1852, as the farms have been enlarged and many new ones opened.

The corp of 1853 will be much larger than that of 1852, as the farms have been enlarged and many new ones opened.

The crop of Lavaca County for 1852 is also

The crop of Lavaca County for Falls also much larger than that of any previous year.

The Indianola Bulletin says that the crab apple is found in abundance in the Guadaupe, above New Braunfels. It is the same as that found in the Western States. The old adage was that wherever this fruit was a native apples will also flourish. Red persimmons are also found in a wild state on Rocky Creek, Lavaca Co.

The San Autonio Texan has the following expenses.

The San Autonio Texan has the following explanation of the shooting of a Delaware Indian at Quthi, mentioned by us sometime since:

Some time since we spoke of a circumstance at Quthi, near Castroville. Our informant was mistaken. The facts are as following: An Indian belonging to the Delaware tribe was apprehended for being concerned in an outrage some three or four years since. In that outrage a German was killed, and a female became the recipient of four Indian arrows. The Indian was recognized as being concerned in the outrage by the German lady. Thomas C. Rife, by order of the Justice of the Peace, became the charges of the Indian. The Indian requested to pass out of the promises in which he was confined. While out on a species of parole, he attempted the life of his temporary sider, and was justifiably shot. Such are the true circumstakers.

Rev. Mr. Hillyer, President of Gonzales College, who has been on to the North to purchase the ne-cessary instruments and apparatus for the institution, has returned home, having been successful in his mis-

A Mr. Ward was shot recently in the town of Columbia, by a men named Earns. The interposition of a third party who knocked the pistol down aimed at the breast of Mr. W. alone sayed his life. The ball entered just above the knee, and passed out below it without doing any serious injury to the party wounded. Hudson, who was accused of murdering Dr. Great, in Houston, was examined on the 31st ult. and held to ball in \$5,000.

The Austin State Gazette of the 8th inst. save: The Austin State Gazette of the 5th inst. says:
A committee from 5an Antonio, composed of Judga J.
M. Bevine, Hon, I. A. Paschal, and G. T. Howard, Esq., arrived in this city on Monday last, charged by the San Antonio and Merican Guif Rashoad Company with the duty of conferring with the Governor on the subject of internal improvements. The Austin Railroad Association having previously appointed a committee for the same purpose, composed of Hon. G. W. Paschal, Dr. Sanmai G. Haynie and J. W. Hampton, the two committees had an interview with the Excellency on Theseday, and submitted their views in writing, of a plan of internal improvements, embrening the whole State. We have yet to learn whether or not the views of the committees meet the approbation of the Governor.

The following items are from The Southwest-

The following items are from The Southiers of the 7th:

The citation requiring the appearance of a number of the resgning Princes of Germany to appear in a Texas Court is in to-day's paper. The compositor who set it up is laid up of the look jaw and dislocanted standiers.

Some of the pursons werking the Silver mines above this place have become dislocated standiers.

Some of the pursons werking the Silver mines above this place have become dislocated standiers. They left their comrades in good spirits and in hopes of making the matter profitable. There is silver to be had, but whether the quantity is sufficient to justify the expanse of machinery, is enturely problematical.

A few days since an Indian stole a horse from another of a different tribe. The thief was puremed and killed by the owner of the horse. He acknowledged the killing and indivered the body to the miners. In a future number the subject of these unince will be noticed more astendedly.